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FOURTH OF JULY, 1818,

The 42d Anniversary of American Independence.

The accounts published in almost every part of our country of the preparations which were making for the celebration of this event, and the accounts already received of the festivity and gladness every where expressed, by all ages and conditions, prove that the same enthusiastic spirit for liberty and self-government which animated the worthies, of the revolution still burns in the bosoms of American citizens with unabated ardor. This augurs well, and shows that we are not unmindful of what our liberties cost.

In this city the dawning of the day was announced by the discharge of cannon from the naval and military establishments in this vicinity: salutes were also fired at meridian, and at the setting of the sun. A large assemblage of citizens met in the Hall of Congress at 12 o'clock, where the Declaration of Independence was read by JOSIAH MEIGS, esq. who prefaced the reading with a few appropriate remarks, recounted those venerable fathers of our country who are yet living, and then called over, in order, the names of all who signed that instrument. Having concluded, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, esq. delivered an excellent oration, which was not less gratifying to the audience than honorable to himself. The band of music attached to the United States' marine corps, was stationed in the gallery, and struck up several national airs as the company was retiring.

At about 4 o'clock a company of about one hundred citizens sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. Strother, among whom were Mr. Adams, secretary of state, Mr. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, Mr. Wirt, attorney general, and the navy commissioners, commodores Rogers, Decatur, and Porter. The French minister and suit, M. Ten Cate, the charge des affaires of the king of the Netherlands, were among the invited guests. The pleasures of the company were not a little increased by the presence of several revolutionary veterans, who were also, as they ever ought to be, invited guests. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with appropriate music, by the marine band, and the discharge of ordnance. A little after sunset the company separated, with pleasure beaming on every brow.

1. *The day we celebrate.*—History will record the enthusiasm with which we always enjoy its anniversary, and our posterity will never disho-

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nor their ancestors, or disgrace themselves, by disregarding the example. 9 guns.

2. *The Patriots of our Revolution.*—Their example worthy the imitation of all engaged in emancipating man from the shackles of either superstition or despotism. 6 guns.

3. *The memory of Washington.* 6 guns.

4. *The President of the United States.* A patriot in principle, consistent in conduct—the honor and prosperity of the nation his principal objects. 6 guns.

Illustration. His eastern tour last year—His French furniture to furnish the Presidents house—His departure from this city for the country just one week before the celebration of this day—

5. *The Congress of the United States.*—May the wisdom of its measures, the independence of its course, and purity of the body, continue to correspond with the dignity and importance of the trust. 6 guns.

An excellent prayer—The answer of which will not be less grateful than beneficial to the country.

6. *The surviving former Presidents of the United States.* A grateful country will never forget their services. 6 guns.

To which "all the people will say AMEN."

7. *Our revolutionary foreign allies.*—The recollection of their friendship will be as durable as the blessings they contributed to secure to us. 4 guns.

Elicited by the presence of the French Minister.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*—In Peace mild as the dews of Heaven; in war terrible as its thunders. 6 guns.

Let England bear witness.

9. *The Union of the States.*—Cemented by the highest interests, and the noblest sympathies of man, a rock of adamant, equally invulnerable to the assaults of foreign enemies and domestic factions. 9 guns.

Proof to be found in the history of the last seven years.

10. *The Patriots of the south.*—Whilst we freely participate in the ardent feelings of the people, we fully approve the wise policy of our government, in relation to them. 4 guns.

This sentiment, if we may be allowed to guess, occasioned some discussion in committee. Some were opposed, if we mistake them not, to the "ardent feelings of the people," whilst others did not so fully approve the "wise policy" pursued in relation to them by our government. The adoption of it, in its present form, we guess to be a matter of compromise.

11. *Richard W. Meade.*—America need only look on the chains of her sons, and they break. 1 gun.

What a pity it is she had not "looked" a little

sooner. Two years is a long time to be in prison, waiting for a gracious look.

12. *The press*.—A principal pillar in our political edifice. 3 guns.

13. *Agriculture*.—The most ancient, honorable, useful, and independent avocation of man. 2 guns.

14. *Commerce*.—Like the bee, it seeks wealth in every clime, and under every danger, to enrich the hive at home. 2 guns.

15. *Manufactures*.—The fruits of human ingenuity and industry, operating on the productions of the earth; they encourage agriculture, supply our wants, and merit the protection of government. 2 guns.

16. *The arts and sciences*.—Let us encourage them, they will increase our comforts, chasten the national taste, and improve the public morals. 2 guns.

17. *The state authorities*.—Tenacious of their own, unassuming as to federal rights. 4 guns.

18. *The People*.—At once the legitimate source and reservoir of power; ever mindful what their liberties cost, they will properly appreciate them. 6 guns.

19. *Internal Improvement*.—Life and vigor to the spirit of inquiry excited on the subject, until the people point the way in which they would attain their own object. 2 guns.

Alluding, evidently, to the difference of opinion existing between the executive and congress, upon the constitutionality of this subject, as debated last winter in congress.

20. *The City of Washington*.—Rapidly advancing under the patronage of a munificent government, may it be as distinguished for urbanity as it is honored in being the seat of national legislation. 4 guns.

21. *The fair sex*.—The loveliest work of Heaven; the greatest comfort on earth; their smiles constitute both the hope and reward of all our exertions. 1 gun.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the minister of France.—Perpetuity to the blessings secured to the people of the United States, by their independence. 4 guns.

By Mr. Ten Cate.—Durable concord between the United States and the foreign powers, which united in supporting their independence. 4 guns.

After the heads of departments retired, the president gave—

The heads of departments.—In possession, the confidence and approbation of the people. In reversion, the rewards of their future course. 5 guns.

By the Vice President.—The orator of the day. 4 guns.

CAPITULATION OF PENSACOLA.

New Orleans June 11.—We were favoured at a late hour yesterday afternoon with copies of the capitulation of the Barancas, and of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof: we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Proposals which the civil and military commandant of the province of West-Florida makes to his excellency Andrew Jackson, general in chief of the American army before the Fort St. Charles, Barancas.

1st. The fort of Barrancas will be delivered to

the troops of the United States under the following conditions:

Approved—with the exceptions made opposite each article, and possession given at one o'clock P. M. this day.

2d. The garrison of the fort of Barancas will march out to be transported to Havana, on the day and hour which shall be agreed upon, with all the honors of war, drums beating, and with their arms and baggage. Those in the employ of the royal finance and of the department connected therewith, shall also be transported to the same destination.

Answer.—A roster shall be furnished of all the military and civil officers of the garrison of fort Barancas—the troops to march out as expressed in the article, their arms to be stacked at the foot of the glacis, and left in possession of the American army until the day of embarkation, when they will be returned.

The commandant of the province and the officers of his staff, of the artillery, engineers, the officers and troops, shall carry with them their arms and personal effects, and shall also have the liberty of disposing of their property of every kind, with perfect security to the purchasers.

Answer.—All titles of property legally derived from the crown of Spain will be respected.

4th. The garrison shall be embarked for account of the United States. Every person of the military class or of the royal finances, shall receive, during the passage, such rations as are allowed to every grade by the regulations of Spain.

Approved—so far as relates to the transportation of the garrison and the Spanish rations allowed: provided, they do not exceed the American ration, in which case the American ration only will be allowed.

5th. A competent number of vessels shall be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers and other property belonging to the commandant, officers and others in the royal employ, and particularly the papers of the secretary's office of the government existing in Pensacola, those of the department of the royal finance, and of the civil and military employs. These papers shall not be subjected to any inspection or recognition under the pledge of their containing nothing foreign to the functions of the said persons.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished agreeably to established usage.

6th. The sick, wounded, and all those who are now or may fall sick, previous to the embarkation of the troops for the Havana, shall be maintained by the government of the United States until cured, and shall have the same privileges as the rest of the garrison: those who are in a situation shall be embarked at the same time with it, and shall be under the care of, and attended by, the surgeon and other individuals of the Spanish military hospital.

Approved.

7th. The garrison of Pensacola and the prisoners, as also those in the employ of the royal finance, shall enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas, and shall likewise be transported to Havana, uniting the former to the latter, and all shall be lodged in the quarters they previously occupied in Pensacola, until the moment of embarkation for the port of Havana.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary trans-

portation to be furnished and included in the estimate for the garrison of fort Barrancas.

8th. During their permanence the United States will furnish to the king's store-keeper, under the requisite documents from the royal officers, such articles as they may stand in need of, or are not in the king's stores, to complete the rations of the troops, dependants, those in the king's employ, and their families, the reimbursement thereof remaining subject to the decision of the governments of Spain and the United States.

Answer—An inventory of the provisions in possession of the Spanish commissary, to be forthwith furnished. The rations allowed subject to the limitations of the 4th article.

9th. The provisions actually existing in the king's store of Pensacola and Barancas, shall be transported to the former in order that they may serve for the said supply of rations.

Approved.

10th. A duplicate inventory shall be formed by the store-keeper, and such officer of artillery, as the commandant of this corps may name, and such other as may be appointed by the general of the troops of the United States, of the artillery, powder, military stores and other effects belonging to this department in Pensacola and Barancas.

Approved—Major Peters of the artillery, is appointed on the part of the American government.

11th. Persons and property shall be respected, concessions and sales of land made by the competent authorities shall be valid and guaranteed by the American government, at whatever time they may have been made until the date hereof.

Answer—all titles legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to this date, guaranteed and respected.

12th. The commandant of engineers shall name an officer who with another whom the general of the American army may appoint, shall form a duplicate inventory of the number and state of the royal edifices, in the same manner as is stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Sands, of the artillery, appointed on the part of the American government.

13th. The military officers and those in the service of all and the several departments, may embark with them their wives, children, and slaves, in which number are to be included the families of these classes who may be absent. Those who have property to dispose of, or affairs to settle, may remain the time necessary for this purpose. The American authority shall afford them every protection during their permanence, and they shall enjoy the same privilege with the rest of the garrison in their embarkation for Havana, for account of the United States.

Inadmissible—so far as it regards transportation being allowed to the families of those officers not present, and servants not attending upon the officers and the families. Those individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas will be respected and protected, in all civil and personal rights, and if not embracing the transportation allowed at the present period, they must furnish their own at a future period.

14th. The store keeper general shall form an inventory of the small vessels and craft, and of the other effects under his charge, in the same way as stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—lieutenant Parkhurst, Q. M. of artillery, appointed on behalf of the American government.

15 The officers and troops of this garrison, with their equipage, shall be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain as already stated until embarked for Havana.

Approved.

17th. The Alabama chief, with his family, now in this fort, and who has been reported to major Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havana.

Approved—His name to be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Floridas.

18th. The Catholic religion, its ministers, and the free exercise, shall be maintained.

Answer—A free toleration to all religions granted.

19th. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he receives it, as stated in his official letter.

Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in general Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola on the 23d May, 1818.

20th. If any doubt should arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be construed in the manner most favorable to the Spanish garrison.

Answer—The above articles to be interpreted agreeably to their literal and expressed meaning.

21st. The present capitulation shall be signed and exchanged by the general of the American army and the commandant of this province as soon as possible, and at latest by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, each returning their respective original.

Approved.

Fort of St. Charles, Barrancas, 28th May, 1818, 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed)

JOSEPH MASOT.

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Additional articles, which are to have the same force as the primary, and extended in compliance with what has been agreed upon.

1st. The name required of the Alabama chief is Opayhola. The commandant of this province engages, in the name of his government, that the said chief shall never return to the Floridas.

Approved.

2d. If any vessels of war of H. C. Majesty, destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be freely admitted, as well as Spanish merchant vessels.

Approved.

St. Charles, Barrancas, 28th May, 1818, 5 o'clock, P. M.

(Signed)

JOSEPH MASOT,

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Head quarters, Division of the South, Pensacola, May 29, 1818.

Major general Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola; He

has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have, for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and, faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged, with a concession that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self-defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed; and trade alike free to all nations.

Colonel King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws, so far as they affect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an inquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it.—The claims of property within the range of gun-shot of fort Carlos de Bacancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given.—This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and captain Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Adjutant General's Office, 26 miles
west of Pensacola, May 31.

Captain M'Girt, of the territory of Alabama, is authorised and instructed to raise one company of volunteer mounted men, for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged, to consist of two subalterns and sixty privates, to be under his command as captain. As soon as captain M'Girt raises thirty men he will proceed directly to the Perdido, and scour the country between it and Mobile and Pensacola, putting to death every

hostile warrior that may be found, preserving the women and children, and delivering them to the commanding officer at Pensacola. The subalterns will be left to raise the balance of the company, and will immediately join him at Pensacola, where the officer commanding will be instructed to regularly muster them into service.

Captain Boyle, of said territory, is in like manner instructed and authorised to raise a company, and will proceed with captain M'Girt on raising thirty men to aid in executing the wishes of the major general, leaving his subalterns to raise the balance of his company, who will be instructed to join at Pensacola, and be mustered into service.

These companies, on reaching Pensacola, will be furnished with provisions by the commanding officer, and will then proceed to scour the country between the Escambia and Appalachicola rivers, destroying any hostiles as above directed, and on their application at forts Gadsden or Scott, provisions will be issued to them by the respective commanding officers.

The quartermaster's department at either of the foregoing posts will furnish forage on their regular returns.

Captains M'Girt and Boyle will report to col. King, in writing, a statement of all occurrences which may be worthy of note. By order.

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

FROM PENSACOLA.

This place is now in possession of our troops, and the laws of the United States are in full force there. General Jackson has established a custom house, and appointed captain Gadsden one of his aids, collector. In preceding columns will be found an address from general Jackson to his troops, justifying the taking of West Florida, on the ground that the recent murders on the frontier of the Alabama territory were committed by a party of Indians from Pensacola, where they were furnished with ammunition and provisions. On the day previous to the attack on Pensacola, the governor warned Jackson not to advance, accompanied with a threat that force would be employed against him if he did not evacuate the province. The general sent word to the governor that he would answer him next morning, still continuing his march for Pensacola, where he arrived at 9 o'clock next day, and took possession of the town without opposition. On the third day the army reached the vicinity of the Barancas, reconnoitred the country, and selected a suitable place for a breast work, about 400 yards from the fort, where, shortly after night, a party of men were set to work. About ten o'clock they were discovered and fired on by the enemy from the fort, which was returned, from a howitzer, posted in the rear of a hill above the breast work, and continued at intervals during the night. At day light next morning, the Spaniards commenced firing on the breast work with two twenty-four pounders, which did but little injury. At three, a flag was sent from the fort, when the firing ceased on both sides, and articles of capitulation entered into. General Jackson has ordered transports from Mobile and New Orleans, to convey the Spaniards and such others as wish to go to the Havana. It is believed that not more than one-third of the citizens of Pensacola will leave the place. The general left the army on the 1st instant, for his residence near Nashville.

What consequences will grow out of this affair, can easily be conjectured. The Floridas must be ours. We know the orders that Jackson has from the government, and the terms to which Spain must respond, before the provinces will be given up. We will state thus far, that we are fully convinced that Spain has not the means in her power to comply with the terms. Therefore the Floridas must fall into our possession, as they should. At any rate our affairs with Spain must soon, now, come to a close. All that we require is justice and equity. This we will have—if by conciliation it is not allowed us, we must resort to the cannon's mouth.

[*Sav. Rep.*][Communicated for the *N. Y. Evening-Post.*]

(COPY.)

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office, 25th June, 1818.ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, ESQ.,
Washington,

SIR,—I have attentively considered the question propounded in the enclosed documents, which were a few days since presented to me under your direction.

1st. Whether a Bermudian vessel will be allowed to bring West India produce to the United States, from Bermuda, which had been imported into that place from some other possessions of his Britannic Majesty in the West Indies.

2d. Whether according to the navigation act of the United States, which is to take effect on the first of October next, a vessel owned in Bermuda can be allowed to enter the United States and discharge a cargo which had been laden on board in the West Indies, brought to Bermuda, unladen there, and again taken on board?

As applicable to the first question, I have to observe that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, are considered open to the vessels of the United States, according to the ordinary laws of navigation and trade—A British vessel, therefore, which was cleared out, whose cargo was actually laden, and whose voyage commenced at either of the said ports of St. George or Hamilton, may enter and discharge her cargo in a port of the United States, with this express understanding however, that no part of such cargo was brought in the same vessel to the island of Bermuda, from one of his Britannic majesty's possessions closed to the vessels of the United States—And moreover that such vessel is not employed in the transportation of goods to that island, from British colonial ports, which were closed against the vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

With respect to the second question, I have to observe, that according to the provision of the act, a British vessel sailing from a port not open to American vessels, and entering a port that is open, unloading there, taking the same or some other cargo on board and clearing thence to the United States, cannot be admitted to entry.

As this kind of trade, heretofore considered a lucrative one, is declared by the act to be a direct trade from the excluded port, and is in express terms prohibited. I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. ANDERSON,
Comptroller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENT ADAMS' CORRESPONDENCE.

[Communicated for the *Boston Daily Advertiser.*]
Quincy, June 1, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—No man could have written from memory Mr. Otis' argument of four or five hours against the acts of trade as revenue laws, and against writs of *habeas corpus* as a tyrannical engine to execute them, the next day after it was spoken. How awkward, then, would be an attempt to do it after a lapse of fifty-seven years? Nevertheless, some of the heads of his discourse are so indelibly imprinted on my mind, that I will endeavor to give you some very short hints of them.

1. He began with an exordium, containing an apology for his resignation of the office of advocate general in the court of admiralty; and for his appearance in that cause in opposition to the crown, and in favor of the town of Boston, and the merchants of Boston and Salem.

2. A dissertation on the rights of man in a state of nature. He asserted that every man, merely natural, was an independent sovereign, subject to no law but the law written on his heart, and revealed to him by his Maker in the constitution of his nature and the inspiration of his understanding and his conscience. His right to his life—his liberty—no created being could rightfully contest. Nor was his right to his property less incontestible. The club that he had snapped from a tree, for a staff or for defence, was his own. His bow and arrow was his own—if by a pebble he had killed a partridge or a squirrel, it was his own. No creature, man or beast, had a right to take it from him. If he had taken an eel, or a smelt, or a sculpin, it was his property. In short, he sported upon this topic with so much wit and humor, and at the same time so much indisputable truth and reason, that he was not less entertaining than instructive. He asserted that these rights were inherent and inalienable. That they never could be surrendered or alienated but by idiots or madmen, and all the acts of idiots and lunatics were void and not obligatory by all the laws of God and man. Nor were the poor Negroes forgotten. Not a Quaker in Philadelphia, or Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia, ever asserted the rights of Negroes in stronger terms. Young as I was, and ignorant as I was, I shuddered at the doctrine he taught; and I have all my life time shuddered, and still shudder, at the consequences that may be drawn from such premises. Shall we say that the rights of masters and servants clash, and can be decided only by force? I adore the idea of gradual abolitions! But who shall decide how fast or how slowly these abolitions shall be made?

3. From individual independence he proceeded to association. If it was inconsistent with the dignity of human nature to say that men were gregarious animals, like wild horses and wild geese, it surely could offend no delicacy to say they were social animals by nature; that there were mutual sympathies; and, above all, the sweet attraction of the sexes, which must soon draw them together in little groups, and by degrees in larger congregations, for mutual assistance and defence. And this must have happened before any formal covenant, by express words or signs, was concluded. When general counsels and deliberations commenced, the objects could be no other than the mutual defence and security of every individual for his life, his liberty, and

his property. To suppose them to have surrendered these in any other way than by equal rules and general consent, was to suppose them ideots or madmen, whose acts were never binding. To suppose them surprised by fraud, or compelled by force, into any other compact, such fraud and such force could confer no obligation. Every man had a right to trample it on his foot whenever he pleased. In short, he asserted these rights to be derived only from nature and the Author of nature; that they were inherent, inalienable, and indefeasible by any laws, pacts, contracts, covenants, or stipulations, which man could devise.

4. These principles and these rights were wrought into the English constitution as fundamental laws. And under this head he went back to the old Saxon laws, and to Magna Charta, and the fifty confirmations of it in parliament, and the execrations ordained against the violators of it, and the national vengeance which had been taken on them from time to time, down to the Jameses and Charleses; and to the petition of rights and the bill of rights, and the revolution. He asserted that the security of these rights to life, liberty and property, had been the object of all those struggles against arbitrary power, temporal and spiritual, civil and political, military and ecclesiastical, in every age. He asserted that our ancestors, as British subjects, and we their descendants, as British subjects, were entitled to all those rights, by the British constitution, as well as by the law of nature and our provincial charter, as much as any inhabitant of London or Bristol, or any part of England; and were not to be cheated out of them by any phantom of "virtual representation," or any other fiction of law or politics, or any monkish trick of deceit and hypocrisy.

5. He then examined the acts of trade one by one, and demonstrated that if they were considered as revenue laws, they destroyed all our security of property, liberty, and life, every right of nature, and the English constitution, and the charter of the province. Here he considered the distinction between "external and internal taxes" at that time a popular and common-place distinction. But he asserted there was no such distinction in theory, or upon any principle but "NECESSITY." The necessity that the commerce of the empire should be under one direction was obvious. The Americans had been so sensible of this necessity, that they had connived at the distinction between external and internal taxes, and had submitted to the acts of trade as regulations of commerce, but never as taxations, or revenue laws. Nor had the British government, till now, ever dared to attempt to enforce them as taxations or revenue laws. They had laid dormant in that character for a century almost. The navigation act he allowed to be binding upon us, because we had consented to it by our own legislature. Here he gave a history of the navigation act of the first of Charles the Second, a plagiarism from Oliver Cromwell. This act had laid dormant for fifteen years. In 1675, after repeated letters and orders from the king, governor Winthrop very candidly informs his majesty that the law had not been executed because it was thought unconstitutional, parliament not having authority over us.

I shall pursue this subject in a short series of letters. Providence pursues its incomprehensible and inscrutable designs in its own way, and

by its own instruments. And, as I sincerely believe Mr. Otis to have been the earliest and the principal founder of one of the greatest political revolutions that ever occurred among men, it seems to me of some importance that his name and character should not be forgotten. Young men should be taught to honor merit, but not to adore it. The greatest men have the greatest faults.

JOHN ADAMS.

Judge Tudor.

Quincy, June 9, 1818.

DEAR TUDOR—I have promised you hints of the heads of Mr. Otis's oration, argument, speech, call it which you will, against the Acts of Trade, as revenue laws, and against Writs of Assistants, as tyrannical instruments to carry them into execution.

But I enter on the performance of my promise to you not without fear and trembling; because I am in the situation of a lady whom you knew first as my client, the widow of Doctor Amens of Dedham, and afterwards as the mother of your pupil, the late brilliant orator, Fisher Ames, of Dedham. This lady died last year, at 95 or 96 years of age. In one of her last years she said, "she was in an awkward situation, for if she related any fact of an old date, any body might contradict her, for she could find no witness to keep her in countenance."

Mr. Otis, after rapidly running over the history of the continental terrors, vexations, and irritations, which our ancestors endured from the British government, from 1620, under James the First and Charles the First; and acknowledging the tranquility under the parliament and Cromwell, from 1648, to the Restoration, in 1660, produced the Navigation Act, as the first fruit of the blessed restoration of a Stuart's reign.

This act is in the 12th year of Charles the 2d, chapter 18. "An act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation."

"For the increase of shipping, and encouragement of the navigation of this nation, wherein, under the good providence and protection of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of this kingdom, is so much concerned, be it enacted, that from and after the first day of December, 1660, and from thenceforward, no goods or commodities whatsoever, shall be imported into, or exported out of, any lands, islands, plantations, or territories to his majesty belonging, or in his possession, or which may hereafter belong unto or be in the possession of his majesty, his heirs, and successors, in Asia, Africa, or America, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels, whatsoever, but in such ships or vessels as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of England or Ireland, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick, upon Tweed, or are of the built of, and belonging to, any of the said lands, islands, plantations, or territories, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners at least, are English; under the penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the goods and commodities which shall be imported into or exported out of any of the aforesaid places, in any other ship or vessel, as also of the ship or vessel, with all its guns, furniture, tackle, ammunition, and apparel: one-third part thereof to his majesty, his heirs, and successors; one-third part to the governor of such land, plantation, island, or territory, where such default shall be committed, in

case the said ship or goods be there seized; or otherwise, that third part also to his majesty, his heirs, and successors; and the other third part to him or them who shall seize, inform, or sue for the same in any court of record, by bill, information, plaint, or other action, wherein no esson, protection, or wager of law shall be allowed; and all admirals and other commanders at sea, of any of the ships of war or other ships having commission from his majesty, or from his heirs or successors, are hereby authorized and strictly required to seize and bring in as prize, all such ships or vessels as shall have offended contrary hereunto, and deliver them to the court of admiralty, there to be proceeded against; and in case of condemnation, one moiety of such forfeitures shall be to the use of such admirals or commanders, and their companies, to be divided and proportioned among them, according to the rules and orders of the sea, in case of ships taken prize; and the other moiety to the use of his majesty, his heirs, and successors."

Section second, enacts, all governors shall take a solemn oath to do their utmost that every clause shall be punctually obeyed. See the statute at large.

See also section third of this statute, which I wish I could transcribe.

Section fourth enacts, that no goods of foreign growth, production, or manufacture, shall be brought, even in English shipping, from any other countries, but only from those of the said growth, production, or manufacture, under all the foregoing penalties.

Mr. Otis commented on this statute in all its parts, especially on the foregoing section, with great severity. He expatiated on its narrow, contracted, selfish, and exclusive spirit. Yet he could not and would not deny its policy, or controvert the necessity of it, for England in that age, surrounded as she was by France, Spain, Holland, and other jealous rivals; nor would he dispute the prudence of governor Leverett, and the Massachusetts legislature, in adopting it, in 1675, after it had lain dormant for fifteen years; though the adoption of it was infinitely prejudicial to the interests, the growth, the increase, the prosperity of the colonies in general, of New England in particular, and most of all, to the town of Boston. It was immense sacrifice to what was called the mother country. Mr. Otis thought that this statute ought to have been sufficient to satisfy the ambition, the avarice, the cupidity of any nation, but especially of one who boasted of being a tender mother of her children colonies, and when those children had always been so fondly disposed to acknowledge the condescending tenderness of their dear indulgent mother.

This statute, however, Mr. Otis said, was wholly prohibitory. It abounded indeed with penalties and forfeitures, and with bribes to governors, informers, and customhouse officers, and naval officers and commanders, but it imposed no taxes. Taxes were laid in abundance, by subsequent acts of trade, but this act laid none. Nevertheless this was one of the acts that were to be carried into strict execution by these writs of assistance. Houses were to be broken open, and if a piece of Dutch linen could be found, from the cellar to the cockloft, it was to be seized and become the prey of governors, informers, and majesty.

When Mr. Otis had extended his observations on this act of navigation much farther than I dare

attempt to repeat, he proceeded to the subsequent acts of trade. These, he contended, imposed taxes, oppressive, ruinous, intolerable taxes. And here he gave the reins to his genius, in declamation, invective, pilippick, call it which you will, against the tyranny of taxation without representation.

But Mr. Otis's observations on those acts of trade, must be postponed for another letter.

Let me, however, say, in my own name, if any man wishes to investigate thoroughly, the causes, feelings, and principles, of the revolution, he must study this act of navigation, and the acts of trade, as a philosopher, a politician, and a philanthropist.

JOHN ADAMS.

Judge Tudor.

[Correspondence to be continued.]

Three great Sea Serpents.—The following account is from the Boston Centinel, addressed to the Editor of that paper.

Lubec, June 17, 1818.

"Dear Sir—I enclose you the certificate of Capt. Higgins, in his own words, together with a sketch he made of the appearance of one of the Sea Monsters seen by him. Captain Higgins is known here, and his veracity is questioned by no one. The crew all agree with him in the facts related. There are some heretics here respecting belief in the existence of the Sea Serpent in these seas; but have no doubt of the existence of a species of the whale tribe, who form a connecting link between the whale and the snake fish. The description you will find differs on some points from the Cape-Ann family. Yours respectfully,
C."

Notes attached to Captain Higgins's drawing.

A Sea Serpent, 70 feet in length. Carried his head six feet above the water, and had the appearance of turtle shell.—The back was black. He spouted about once in ten minutes from his gills, on each side, low in the water. His tail laid flat on the water; and the motion of the back was up and down.

Certificate.

This may certify, that on the 27th day of May, 1818, bound from New-York for Frenchman's Bay, in the schooner *Bellona*, Monhegan bearing N. by E. twelve miles distant, I fell in with three Sea Monsters. The first one I saw when within three quarters of a mile from me, he was discovered going across our bow, but on discovering the schooner he directed his course for the vessel, and came 6 or 7 knots till he came up against the vessel—the vessel going 6 or 7 knots direct for him; as he came to the bow of the vessel, he sheared on the larboard bow, and settled two or three feet under water. I ran to the side of the vessel to shoot him, but the man being in haste to load the gun did not wad the ball, and it rolled out of the gun. He came up astern immediately, and sheared round after us; then altered his course and ran about South East. Before he had got one fourth of a mile from us, I saw another bearing South West coming for us with great speed; the wind blowing fresh, we let run our top gallant sail and flying jib, and hove too. He came within thirty yards of us, and stretched up his head apparently to look at us. I whistled to him: he appeared to look at me very earnest. As he did not incline to come nearer to us, I bore

away, and he followed us for a mile. Meantime we discovered another bearing N. one mile distant; on his discovering the vessel, he came direct for us, 6 or 7 knots, till within fifty or sixty yards, then layed across our bow, and we came up within ten yards of him. I discharged a musket loaded with ball at his head; he went under water, and made the water fly with his tail against the bow of the vessel—the vessel ran over him; he came immediately astern, and chased us a little way. The wind blowing quick, and not keeping up with us, he altered his course to the S. E. and left us. I saw three all at once. He came alongside of the vessel, and I judged he was 80 feet long. His head was twelve, and his tail it was from twenty to twenty-five feet across the end of it.

RIGHARD HIGGINS, } Master of schr.
Bellona of Eden.

June, 1818.

A Serpent and Whale—It is stated by the Editor of the Hallowell Advertiser, from which the following account is taken that Capt. West is well known to him, and that his statement is entitled to the fullest confidence.

I, SHUBAEL WEST, of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, Master of the Packet Delia, plying between Kennebec River and Boston, testify and say, that I left Boston on the morning of Sunday the 21st inst. and at about 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing W. S. W. about 2 leagues, steering a course N. N. E. saw directly ahead, distant three fifths of a mile, an object which I have no doubt was the *Sea Serpent* so often mentioned by others, engaged with a Whale that was endeavoring to elude the attack. The Serpent threw up his tail from 25 to 30 feet in perpendicular direction, striking the Whale with tremendous blows rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard and very loud, for 2 or 3 minutes. They then both disappeared for several minutes moving in a W. S. W. direction, when they reappeared, in shore of us, and about under the sun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before—when the tremendous blows were repeated and as clearly heard as before.—They again went down for a short time and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter, the Whale appearing first and the Serpent in pursuit. Here our view was very fair. The Serpent shot up his tail through the water to the height before mentioned, which he held out of water some time, waving it in the air, and at the same time, while his tail remained in this position raised his head rather leisurely 15 or 20 feet, as if taking a view of the surface of the sea. After remaining in this situation a short time, he again sunk into the water, disappeared, and was not seen after by any on board.

The Serpent's body was larger in my opinion than the mast of any ship I ever saw; his tail appeared very ragged and rough, and was shaped something like an eel's; and his head like that of the land Serpent. Being well acquainted with whaling, I think the Whale was endeavouring to escape, as he spouted but once at a time on coming to the surface. The Whale's back was distinctly seen, as well as his spouting, and the last time he appeared he went down before the Serpent came up. The above was seen by all on

board, amounting to 15 or 18 persons, as well as myself, with the exception of one woman.

During our view the combatants had passed a mile or more. The Whale was a hump back, and a pretty large one.

SHUBAEL WEST.

KENNEBEC SS.

Hallowell, June 27, 1818.

Then the above named Shubael West personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the county of Kennebec, and made solemn oath that the above statement of facts by him subscribed is just and true.

A. MANN.

VISIT TO POMPEII.

A volume of travels has recently been published in England, under the title of "A journey from Rome to Naples, performed in 1817, by Henry Sass"—From which we have extracted the following account of the author's visit to Pompeii:

"On our descent from Vesuvius, we proceeded to Pompeii, about eight miles from Portico. In advancing to it, we passed through Torre del Greco, which is partly in ruins from a late eruption.

We alighted, and were at once introduced into what appeared a fairy city, whose inhabitants by some charm had disappeared. With breathless impatience, and light steps, as if fearful of disturbing the genii of the place, we tripped over the ground, peeping into their chambers, temples and theatres; at times admiring the beauty of the painting, the symmetry of the statues, the elegance of the architecture, or the convenience of the apartments. We then ran along the streets, glancing at the shops on each side, still with the feeling that we were intruders, and at last gave ourselves up to the enjoyment of the surrounding objects. An ecstatic feeling possessed us in this city; which, after being buried for near eighteen centuries, seems to have been refound but to delight the eyes. Dispersing ourselves, we again discovered each other, from a window, the top of a theatre, or seated in one of the shops, or the voice issuing from a chamber underneath.

The first place we entered was a space adorned with columns, called the barracks. On the walls may be seen writing, &c. We examined in succession a small and a large theatre, a temple of Isis, one of the Esculapius, a Greek temple, a school, the study of a sculptor, and the walls of the city. We afterwards passed over a large tract of ground covered with vines, under which the greater part of the city still remains buried, to the farther side, where there is a magnificent amphitheatre, not so large as the Coliseum, but much more perfect. The interior of the arena, the corridors, &c. are embellished with paintings. It appears to have been built in a hollow, the ground which surrounds it approaching very near to the top; and we descended to the arena by arcades regularly paved. It takes the usual form of an oval. Returning, we entered the Forum. Its beauty, with that of the surrounding buildings, although stripped of their ornaments, delighted us. There is much simplicity and good proportion in the architecture. Its temples are lovely, displaying the Grecian Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, in their simplest forms. The tribune of the latter order is magnificent. Statues

of the consuls, colossal horses, &c. in bronze, once adorned this place.

We next visited the habitation of Sallust; and although we could have wished it to have belonged to a more virtuous character, yet we took great pleasure in examining the apartments. Throughout the house, there is an air of luxury; the rooms are elegantly painted, the mosaics, and various richly colored marbles which ornament the floors; are arranged with much taste. The bath, in particular, arrested our attention. In different compartments are paintings of Diana and Acteon, Europa, and Jove, Mars and Venus, with ornamental figures. The floor of this chamber displayed the richest marbles, dispersed in various shapes of fruit, flowers, and birds. A large family mansion was another object of our curiosity. All its various offices are subterranean. We descended to them, and saw the wine pitchers ranged in a row, and various utensils.

The streets are narrow, but there are raised paths on each side for foot passengers. Within the curbstone is mosaic work; but the carriage way is paved with large flat stones of unequal sizes, fitted to each other. The shops are numerous, many still discovering their former occupations. An apothecary's, a tavern, and one for the sale of liquors of some kind, are the most conspicuous. The counters of these shops are inlaid with colored marbles; and the cement which joins them is still so strong as to prevent their being removed without the application of great force. The street on the outside of the gate which faces Herculaneum is adorned with tombs, which appear as if only just erected—though in a much better taste than those of the present times.

To wander thus in the streets of the ancient Romans; to visit their chambers, their shops, their baths; to examine their furniture, utensils, &c. to admire their paintings, statues, and the admired elegance of their temples, would be a delightful daily task for many months. We were enraptured with this seeming effect of enchantment.

This city was overwhelmed at the same time with Herculaneum, (A. D. 79;) but it excites our surprise when we observe how little it is hidden, that it was not discovered at an earlier period."

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR—The case of hydrophobia, noticed in the Enquirer of the 26th ultimo, having, as predicted, terminated in death, a statement of the rise and progress of this terrible disease, will not be unacceptable, I presume, to the majority of your readers.

The subject of this melancholy case, was James S. West, aged two years, only son of George West, slater, formerly of New York, and now of this city. On the 22d of May last, the father called on me, and requested I would visit his child, who had been bitten that day by a dog, supposed to be mad. On an examination, I discovered a wound through the palm of the hand, the tooth of the animal passing between the metacarpal bones of the ring and middle fingers. At the time the wound was received, the child was playing in the yard, and had passed its hand through the pailings, at the very moment when the dog was passing on the outside. The dog was seen to seize the hand of the child, and inflicted the wound beforementioned. From his being seen

to snap at and bite other dogs, hogs, &c. he was pursued with an intention to kill him; but, taking refuge in the house to which he belonged, he was confined, and before he was killed, evinced clear and unequivocal symptoms of hydrophobia.

The child was immediately taken to the East Indian composition, or bezoar stone. It was applied to the wound, stuck for some time, and was said to have perfectly performed its office. It was applied a second time. Finding the fears of the parents much allayed from the great confidence reposed in the efficacy of this remedy, I endeavored to impress them with the necessity of using further preventative measures; and as the situation of the wound rendered its excision difficult, if not impracticable, I determined to make use of the liberal application of the lunar caustic. With a view of promoting a speedy suppuration, warm poultices were directed to be often applied. Mercurial frictions, and the internal exhibition of small doses of calomel, with a view of exciting the mercurial action, and thus proving an additional preventative, were also used. The next day, doctor Warrel saw the patient with me, when it was agreed to remove the eschar produced by the caustic, delate the wound, and again apply the caustic freely. The wound was directed to be dressed with the Epispastic ointment, and a poultice applied over it. By a continuation of this plan of treatment, the wound was put in a suppurating condition, discharging freely for several weeks. A slight mercurial action was also produced, when it was deemed prudent to omit mercurial remedies. The wound filled up and soon after healed.

On Wednesday morning, the 23d ultimo, I was again requested to visit the child, as some symptoms had appeared, calculated very much to alarm the parents. I was informed, on making my visit, that during the previous night the child had started frequently from its sleep, screaming, and evincing great fear, and complaining much of its head. As it was then affected with disordered bowels, common to children at this season, and as I had been in the habit of seeing children similarly affected, while laboring under that disease, I did not at first suspect the appearance of the formidable disease which very soon I had to contend with. By more particular inquiries, and closer attention to the state of the system, I began to suspect the real nature of the disease. The parents observed that the day before it appeared to be much alarmed at the sight of flies, and that even the buzzing of those insects around its head threw into a state of great agitation. When exposed to a current of air from a window, by fanning, waving the hand before or behind it, or indeed any cause that produced a current of air, the same symptoms were also produced. Its own image, reflected in a looking glass, produced great apparent terror, and threw it into a state of universal spasmodic tremor. Pouring water from one vessel to another did not seem to affect it much, but when water was offered to it, it seemed alarmed, seizing the vessel with ferocious avidity, drawing up the knees to the chin, breast heaving, and eyes staring. When the water passed the lips the difficulty appeared to have been surmounted. The distress appeared to have been produced in getting it to the lips; when this was done, it swallowed with great rapidity, but no apparent difficulty in so doing. Repeated sighing, and short broken inspirations, resembling asthma-

tic paroxysms, were observed; great irritability of the scalp, and pain in the head.

No longer doubting the alarming nature of the disease, doctor Watson was requested to visit the patient in consultation. Between eight and nine o'clock at night, the doctor attended—all the symptoms were aggravated. The doctor did not hesitate to pronounce it a distinct marked case of hydrophobia. He had attended the son of Mr. Taylor, who died of the same disease, and he pointed out the similarity in the symptoms. An enema, containing fifteen drops of the tincture of opium, had been prescribed, with directions to repeat it, until some effect should be produced. Cold applications were directed to be applied to the head. On an examination of the wound, some inflammation was observed in the cicatrix, and conceiving that some irritation existed there, having an agency in the present symptoms, it was suggested by doctor W. that the wound should be again put into a suppurating condition, by the application of the caustic, which was done. Five drops of laudanum were ordered to be given every half hour, until the desired effect was produced. Between five and six o'clock on Thursday morning, our visit was repeated. Seventy-five drops of laudanum had been taken, without producing any beneficial effect. Sleep had not been produced, and, except a copious perspiration, none of the effects of opium on the system were observed. A frothy saliva was constantly issuing from the mouth, all the symptoms were more violent, and evidently portended speedy dissolution.

As every attempt to arrest the fatal termination of the disease had been made without effect, it was proposed (by a highly respectable member of the faculty present, supported by others also present, and urged by the friends of the child) to abstract blood, conformable to the practice pursued in the East Indies. The jugular vein was opened, but before 4 oz. was drawn away fainting was produced, which rendered it necessary to stop the flow of blood. Between 2 and 3 P. M. death terminated the existence of the little sufferer.

Whatever confidence my views of the nature of this disease may induce me to repose in the lancet, I am far from thinking that the present case was one calculated to test the efficacy of that remedy. The advanced period of the disease, the state of the pulse, which from the beginning was weak, quick and irritable, and the debility produced by another and previous disease, all seemed calculated to preclude any benefit being derived from the lancet. And as the operation may have had the effect of breaking in upon the regular progress of the disease, and thereby preventing the occurrence of some of its symptoms, so necessary to be known and understood, it would have been better, in all probability, to have omitted the operation altogether.

On reviewing the history of this case, and the analogous one of Mrs. Taylor's child, it would seem that its true nature has not as yet been properly defined. That the dread of fluids does not proceed from an inability to swallow them seems clear from the history of both cases. The only apparent difficulty was getting the water to the lips. This accomplished, it was swallowed with facility. Nor does it seem at all probable that this disease is located in the larynx and trachea, and that death is produced by a closure of the glottis, in the act of swallowing fluids. The

morbid appearances evinced by dissection in other and vital parts of the body would as soon produce it.

Although there are well attested cases on record of a salivation having prevented the formation of the disease, it does not appear that it always has that effect. This case should also prove to us that little confidence should be placed in the application of the stone, where a person has been bitten by a dog evidently rabid.

I have thus, sir, endeavored to comply with your request, in furnishing you with a statement of this distressing case. While it is rational to believe that there is no evil, moral or physical, for which the hand of a munificent Providence has not afforded a proper remedy, may we not be allowed, in imagination, to raise the curtain which separates us from a few years to come, and then behold the hydrophobia no longer on the list of mortal diseases? Fruitful as our country is in resources, the great and rapid strides that science makes amongst us, who knows but what some of our forests, yet unexplored, may furnish the world with a remedy calculated to triumph over all the symptoms of this terrific disease, and permit it no longer to remain a monument of the imperfections of the healing art?

WM. H. HENNING.

QUACKS.

The following thoughts on Quacks of all denominations by the celebrated *M. Voltaire* are so pertinent and just that we give them a place in the Register.

PHYSICIANS live in great cities, there are few of them in the country. The reason of this is obvious. In great cities there are rich patients; and among these debauchery, the pleasures of the table, and the gratification of the passions, give rise to a variety of diseases. Dumoulin, not the lawyer, but the physician, who was a no less famous practitioner, observed at his death, "That he left behind him two great physicians—regimen, and river water."

In 1728, one Villars told his friends in confidence, that his uncle, who had lived almost an hundred years, and who died only by accident, had left him a certain preparation, which had the virtue to prolong a man's life to 150 years, if he lived with sobriety. When he appeared to observe the procession of a funeral, he shrugged up his shoulders in pity: if the deceased, said he, had taken my medicine, he would not be where he is. His friends among whom he distributed it generously, observing the condition required, found its utility, and extolled it. He was thence encouraged to sell it at a crown the bottle; and the sale was prodigious. It was no more than the water of the Seine mixed with a little nitre. Those who made use of it, and were attentive, at the same time, to regimen, or who were happy in good constitutions, soon recovered their usual health. To others he observed, "It is your own fault if you be not perfectly cured; you have been intemperate and incontinent; renounce these vices, and, believe me, you will live at least an hundred and fifty years." Some of them took his advice; and his wealth grew with his reputation. The abbe Pons extolled this quack, and gave him the preference to the Marischal de Villars: "the latter," said he

"kills men; the former prolongs their existence."

At length it was discovered that Villars' medicine was composed chiefly of river water. His practice was now at an end. Men had recourse to other quacks.

Villars was certainly of no disservice to his patients, and can only be reproached with selling the water of the Seine at too high a price. He excited men to temperance, and in this respect was infinitely superior to the apothecary Arnoud, who filled Europe with his nostrums for the apoplexy, without recommending the practice of any one virtue.

I knew at London a physician, of the name of Brown, who had practised at Barbadoes. He had a sugar-work and negroes; and having been robbed of a considerable sum, he called together his slaves. "My friends," said he, "the great serpent appeared to me during the night, and told me, that the person who stole my money should at this instant have a parrot's feather at the point of his nose." The thief immediately put his hand to his nose. "It is you," cried the master, "that robbed me; the great serpent has just now told me so." By this method the physician recovered his money. This piece of quackery is not to be condemned; but, in order to practice it, one must have to do with negroes.

Scipio, the first Africanus, a man in other respects so different from Dr. Brown, persuaded his soldiers that he was directed and inspired by the gods. This piece of fraud had been long and successfully practised. Can we blame Scipio for having recourse to it? There is not, perhaps a person who does greater honour to the Roman republic; but how came it, let me ask, that the gods inspired him not to give in his accounts?

Numa acted better. He had a band of robbers to civilize, and a senate that constituted the most intractable part of them. Had he proposed his laws to the assembled tribes, he would have met with a thousand difficulties from the assassins of his predecessor. He adopted a different method. He addressed himself to the goddess Egeria, who gave him a code, sanctified with divine authority. What was the consequence? He was submitted to without opposition, and reigned happily. His intentions were admirable, and his quackery had in view the public good; but if one of his enemies had disclosed his artifice, and said, "let us punish an imposter, who prostitutes the name of the gods to deceive mankind," he would have undergone the fate of Romulus.

It is probable that Numa concerted his measures with great prudence, and deceived the Romans with a view to their own advantage, with an address, suited to the time; the place, and the genius of that people.

Mahomet was twenty times on the point of miscarrying; but, at length, he succeeded with the inhabitants of Medina, and was believed to be the intimate friend of the Angel Gabriel. At present should any one announce himself at Constantinople to be the favourite of the angel Raphael, who is superior in dignity to Gabriel, and insist that they must believe in him alone, he would be impaled alive. Quacks should know how to time their impostures.

Was there not somewhat of deceit in Socrates, with his familiar demon. and the precise declaration of the oracle, which proclaimed him the wisest of men?—It is ridiculous in Rolin to insist,

in his history, on the sincerity of this oracle. Why does he not inform his readers, that it was purely a piece of quackery? Socrates was unfortunate as to the time of his appearance. An hundred years sooner he might have governed Athens.

The leaders of philosophical sects have all of them been tinctured with quackery. But the greatest of all quacks are those who have aspired to power. How formidable a quack was Cromwell! He appeared precisely at the time when he could have succeeded. Under Elizabeth he would have been hanged: under Charles the Second he would have been an object of ridicule. He came at a period when the English were disgusted with kings; and his son, at a time when they were disgusted with protectors.

From the Sulem Gazette.

Astronomical—Olbers' Comet.—The interesting Astronomical Journal, entitled "*Zeitschrift für Astronomie und verwandte Wissenschaften*," published at Tübingen in Germany, by the celebrated astronomers Lindenau and Bohnenberger, contains among many other important articles, the observations and calculations made on the remarkable nebulous Comet of 1815, from which is deduced the following abstract:

The celebrated Doctor Olbers, of Bremen, so well known to the scientific world by the discovery of the small planets Pallas and Vesta, had the good fortune to discover, on the 6th of March, 1815, a very remarkable comet, whose periodic revolution round the sun is found to be less than 75 years, being nearly the same as that of Halley's well known comet of 1759. This comet appeared like a nebula, or a small collection of shining matter, and was so extremely faint that it could not be seen except with a telescope. It passed, on the 26th April, 1815, directly over a star of the ninth magnitude, (which is invisible to the naked eye) without eclipsing it, the star being seen distinctly in the telescope directly through the densest part of the body of the comet. It was visible from the 6th of March, to the 25th Aug. 1815, during which time it described an apparent arc of 129°. Its elements have been computed by several persons, particularly by Olbers, Gauss, Bessel, and Nicolai. The calculation of Bessel is nearly as follows:

Time of passing the perihelion, April 26, 1815,	Paris time.
Longitude of the ascending node,	83°28'34"
Inclination of the orbit to the eclipt.	44,29,55,
Distance from the perihelion to the ascending node,	65.33.22,
Log. of least distance;	0.0838109
Eccentricity (mean dist.=1)	0.93121968
Mean dist. from sun (earth's dist from sun=1)	17.63383
Periodic revolution, 74 years, 18 days.	
Motion direct.	

The remarkable success of Dr Olbers, in the discovery of these small heavenly bodies has induced Lindenau to give him the appellation of "the Columbus of the Planetary World," and the German astronomers have generally attached his name to this comet.

The indefatigable Bessel has already computed the effect of the attraction of all the planets during the next revolution of the comet, and finds it will be shortened 824 days, and he predicts the time of its return to the perihelion to be 9th

of Feb. 1837. This may be considered as the only comet, except Halley's, whose periodical revolution is well known.

The great attention of the Germans to *Practical Astronomy* is placed in a strong point of view by the recollection that this remarkable comet and four out of five of the new planets were discovered by Germans. Herschel (a German by birth, though resident in England) discovered the planet that bears his name, but which is more generally known by the name of Uranus; Pallas and Vesta were discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, and Juno by Mr. Harding, of Lilienthal; the other planet, Ceres, was discovered in Italy, by Mr. Piazzi. In addition to this we may also observe, that Lindenau makes an estimate of the number of astronomers now living in Europe, who have sufficient skill to manage the most difficult parts of the calculation of the disturbing attractive forces of the heavenly bodies upon each other, and sufficient patience and perseverance to complete a task of this kind when once begun; this number he makes very small, being only thirty two, or upon an average, about "one for six millions of inhabitants." Of this small number, he assigns to Germany thirteen, to Italy eight, to France four, to Great Britain two, to Spain and Portugal two, and to all the northern European nations three; and this is probably a pretty accurate estimate; from which it will appear that Germany alone possesses more eminent astronomers of that description than can be found in all the nations of France, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Russia, taken together. B.

A National Pharmacopœia.—In inserting the following article, it may not be improper to observe that a communication from the New-York Medical Society on the subject of a National Pharmacopœia, was acted upon at the late annual meeting of the Medical Society of this State. The committee to whom the communication had been previously referred, considered the object as a very important one, but did not appear to be very sanguine in their expectations of its accomplishment in the mode now proposed. The whole subject was referred to the counsellors of the Society, who were authorized to appoint delegates, and to take such other measures in the business, as they should judge expedient.

A National Work.—In January, 1817, Dr. Lyman Spalding submitted to the New-York County Medical Society a project for the formation of a National Pharmacopœia, by the authority of all the state Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the Union. The work however was not to be undertaken unless it should meet the approbation of a majority of the aforesaid institutions.

The plan proposed by this eminent member of the profession was 1. That a convention should be called in each of the four grand divisions of the United States, to be composed of delegates from all the Medical Societies and Schools—2. That each district convention should form a Pharmacopœia, and elect one or more delegates to meet in general convention in the city of Washington—and 3. That the general convention should, from the district convention Pharmacopœias form the national work.

This plan has been so far carried into execution, that circulars have been issued to the medical societies and schools, inviting their co-opera-

tion. And we are happy to learn that all those institutions which have had meetings, have approved of the formation of the work, and appointed their delegates. We may therefore safely congratulate the American public on the speedy formation of this important national work;—the first in America, if not in the world, which has been got up under the authority of the profession at large. Our love of country will not suffer us to omit hinting at the tendency which a work formed in this manner must have in giving us a national character.

Tooth-ache.—The following extraordinary case is related in a letter from a celebrated surgeon in Germany:

On Friday the 26th ult. a female (from whose jaws I had before extracted 11 teeth) came to me frantic with the tooth ache. With the first blood that came out of her mouth, after the tooth was extracted, came an insect of the wing tribe, about half an inch long; his shape much like an earwig, with horns, eyes, legs, and tail; its hind part rather broad. From the excruciating pain, I believe, it had occasioned, and the tartar that adhered to several parts of its body, I concluded it must have lived in the jaw for some time, but appeared to have died the moment it came out. In 30 years practice, having never seen any thing of the kind, nor a patient in such agonies of distress, I knew not what to make of it; I took it to a surgeon who, on examining a skeleton jaw, said that the tines of the tooth I had taken out, reached a hollow between the jaw and the nose, and no doubt remained but the insect had been taken up by smelling, when an egg, and had there grown to that state, and came out with the blood when the tooth was extracted. This case should be a caution to people how they smell of flowers and herbs, on which are eggs of insects, lest they hatch them in their head, and bring on disease and premature death.

Cure for the Tooth-ache.—Procure a plate, filled with water, and place a substance in it to rest a heated iron on, (a common box smoothing iron heater will answer,) put about a quarter of an ounce of henbane seed on the hot iron, and cover it with a large funnel, the end of which is to be held in the mouth. The fumes of the seed will extract worms and effectually cure the tormenting pain. The operation does not give the slightest uneasiness.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

The following extraordinary production is going the rounds of the papers. We learn from various quarters that it has been addressed to individuals in many parts of the country: and in some instances to towns as corporate bodies. There can be little doubt but the writer is emphatically a "Deranged" Officer. We insert it for the amusement of our readers.

Light gives light, to light discover—'Ad infinitum.'

Sr Louis, (Missouri Territory.)
North America, April 10, A. D. 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentrick spheres; one within another, and that it is open

at the poles 12 or 16 degrees; I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES,
Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N. B.—I have ready for the press, a Treatise on the Principles of Matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose *Dr. Darwin's Golden Secret*.

My terms, are the patronage of this and the new worlds.

I dedicate to my Wife and her ten Children.

I select *Dr. S. L. Mitchel, Sir H. Davy, and Baron de Alex. D. Humboldt*, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season, with Reindeer and slays, on the ice of the frozen sea; I engage we find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables, and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82; we will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.

National frauds.—We have been charged in the English Quarterly Review with being a nation of sharpers, and to support the illiberal accusation, files of our newspapers from all parts of the union have been hunted over, and the crimes of individuals have been carefully collected together, and formed into a body of evidence to impeach the character of the nation in general. If this mode of testing national character is to be received as a just criterion, it may not be improper to republish the following paragraph, from a late London paper, by way of a set-off, as the lawyers call it:

"We are glad to announce that prosecutions have been brought against a number of grocers, for the manufacture and sale of a pernicious substitute for tea, composed of the leaves of the black and white thorn, boiled, dried on copper plates, and colored with logwood, verdigris and Dutch pink. The facts were proved at great length, and verdicts found in the court of exchequer, on Saturday, against no fewer than ten dealers in the metropolis for this fraud. Several of them submitted to conviction without resistance; and thus the important fact is established, that this deleterious mixture is imposed on the fair trader. To discover the substituted article, lay the tea on wetted paper and rub it, it will easily discharge the coloring it receives from logwood, verdigris and Dutch pink. There are other articles of human consumption equally exposed to similar frauds. Porter and ale, it has frequently been proved, have been mixed with drugs of the most pernicious quality. Port wine, as it is called, and especially that sold at very low prices, it is known has been manufactured from sloe juice, British brandy, and logwood.—Gin, in order that it may have the *grip*, or have the appearance of being particularly strong, is known to be adulterated with a decoction of long pepper, or a small quantity of aquafortis. Bread, from public convictions, is known to have been made of a mixture of flour, ground stone chalk, and pulverized bones. Milk to have been adulterated with whitening and water. Sugar to have been mixed with sand. Pepper with fuller's earth and other earths. Mustard with cheap pungent seeds. Tobacco with various common

British herbs. There is scarce an article of ordinary consumption which is not rendered destructive by the infamous and fraudulent practices of interested persons."

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Plymouth, England, to his friend in this city, dated May 14th, 1818.

"We are in great bustle, fitting out the guard ships for a cruise in the channel. The prince regent is expected here in the month of June. Orders have been received from the navy board to complete with all possible despatch, the stern of the line of battle ship Kent, building at our dock yard. This vessel has a round stern, and, I have no doubt, that every seaman will give the decided preference to this mode of building. In an engagement, the round stern can bring eight guns to bear upon the same angle.

"The Iphigenia frigate is also fitting out in the most superb style. This frigate is to convey the duke of Richmond, his family, and suit to Quebec. The upper deck has elegant apartments as far forward as the mainmast; the pannels are covered with moreen, of a faun color; the mouldings and pilasters superbly gilded; the head and stern are to be the same. The doors are all mahogany."

"In addition to the two frigates now building here, four others are ordered to be commenced immediately; they are to carry upwards of fifty guns each."

"A new military exercise has been established. The 38th and 90th, two regiments ordered for Canada, made trial of this new mode on Saturday last. The bayonets were fitted with cork, which were previously burnt. The soldiers were in their white undress. They were ordered to charge; the 38th, which charged in the old way, became so irritated, from the decided advantage the 90th had over them, that the officers were obliged to interfere. The result was, that the 38th had from three to five black spots on each man, while the 90th left the field without being touched. The new mode enables the soldier to reach his man one foot farther than on the old plan.

[*Com. Adv.*]

BRITISH AMERICA.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Free Port Act*," received the sanction of the Prince Regent on the 8th of May. The following are the provisions of this Act:—

That, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful, in any British built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, or in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of any sovereign or state in amity with his Majesty, to import into such ports as shall be specially appointed for that purpose by His Majesty within the province of Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, the following articles, viz. scantling, planks, staves, heading boards, shingles, hoops, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley or grain of any sort, pitch, tar, turpentine, fruits, seeds, and tobacco."

II. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That none of the aforesaid articles shall be imported into the said ports, so to be specially ap-

pointed, in foreign vessels, unless the said articles shall be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the vessels importing the same shall belong.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to re-export any of the said articles either to the United Kingdom, or to any other of his Majesty's possessions, in any British built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful in any British ship or vessel, or in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of any sovereign or state in amity with his majesty, to export from the said ports, to be appointed for that purpose, gypsum, grindstones, or other produce or manufacture of the said provinces; and also any produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of his majesty's colonies or plantations in the West-Indies, or any goods whatever, which shall have been legally imported into the said provinces, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That none of the aforesaid articles shall be exported from the said ports, so to be appointed, to any foreign country or place, in any foreign vessel, unless such foreign vessel shall belong to the country to which the said articles shall be exported.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy Council, to make such rules and regulations for the importation and exportation of goods and commodities as aforesaid, at the said ports, with such penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as shall seem fit and necessary to his majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force during the space of three years from and after passing the same, and until six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

CANADA.

Hydrophobia.—Mr. Gray,—I took the liberty some time since to send you the receipt of a remedy for the *Hydrophobia*. It appeared to have succeeded in many trials, and soon acquired reputation. I now send you another, of which the efficacy is authenticated by a distinguished Curate of this Province, as ascertained by above eighty successful cases.

Take the under shell of an Oyster, put it into the fire till it becomes red hot, then pulverize and sift it—break four eggs, of which make an omelette with the Powder—fry it with a large table-spoonful of Olive Oil. The patient must eat this after fasting six hours, and he must fast also six hours after it. The remedy must be repeated on the third and fifth days.

If the patient be averse to taking the remedy in this shape, he may take the powder in a glass of white wine. S. C. B.

Boucherville, June 14, 1818.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. John F. Parrott is chosen senator in Congress, by the Legislature of the state of New-Hampshire, in the place of Gen. Clement Storer. Mr. Parrot is a man of sound intellects and stable integrity, and will do honor to the state. It is

said that Gov. Plumer declines standing candidate another year for the chief magistracy, and that the Hon. Samuel Bell will probably succeed him. Governor Plumer, we understand, for some years past, has been writing the History of America, and probably will now devote the whole of his time to this important subject. Gov. P. is a man of distinguished talents and indefatigable industry, and his history, when finished, will unquestionably throw lustre upon the literary character of his country.

CONNECTICUT.

Convention Election.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, an election was held in the several counties for the choice of delegates, to attend a state convention, to determine upon the question whether it be expedient to form a written constitution for this state. No doubt but this election would call out all the energies of both parties; but we incline to the opinion that the constitutionalists have succeeded, though we have not yet been informed of any of the results.

Locusts.—It is stated in a North Hampton paper of the 30th ult. that swarms of Locusts are now visiting the Town of Hadley, and extending their ravages along the east bank of Connecticut River, twenty or 30 miles south of that town. "Many of the forest trees are already apparently dead; and the progress of the Locusts is as distinctly marked as the progress of a fire. The female locusts are armed with a sting of nearly the third of an inch in length, and of the stiffness and point of a wire sharpened. They attach themselves to the under side of the small limbs, and commence the process of *stinging*. Their progress is to the extremity of the limb, which is as distinctly marked as it could be by obliquely puncturing the limb with an awl and so raising the awl at each puncture as to crack the bark in a regular continued, and unless impeded by some obstruction, is nearly a right line. There are about three incisions to an inch, each penetrating to the heart of the limb, which is filled with small worms, or eggs, of the colour and appearance of very small kernels of rice, but distinctly visible to the naked eye."

Law Intelligence.—The Supreme Court of Errors, of Connecticut, closed their June Term on Thursday last. The following summary of their decisions, we copy from the Hartford Courant.

"Negotiable notes, payable at a future day, are entitled to three days of grace, though not made payable at or discounted by, a bank. The proprietors of land on Connecticut river, above the flowing of the tide, have an exclusive right of fishery, and of the use of the water generally, of the river, subject only to the public right of passage with boats, rafts, &c. The "Lord's day," on which the service of civil process is prohibited by our statute, does not begin before day-break in the morning, nor continue after the light disappears in the evening."

NEW-YORK.

Libel.—Canandaigua June 30.—At the Court held for this county last week, an interesting cause was tried between Daniel Penfield, Esq. of this county, plaintiff, and Smith H. Salisbury and Hezekiah A. Salisbury, printers, of Buffalo, defendants. It was for a libel published by the defendants, at the instance of William Dickson, of Canada, in which the plaintiff was charged with having uttered and published a forged deed, knowing it to be forged and counterfeited. The

jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of **THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**, and, as if to evince their feelings, handed in a written verdict with their names subscribed. This we believe is the largest sum ever recovered in this country.

Remains of general Montgomery.—A Quebec paper of the 23d June has the following article:

Quebec, June 23.

After resting in peace for forty-two years within the walls and under the sod of this garrison, the skeleton of general Montgomery, who fell in an assault on the Lower Town, on the 31st of December, 1775, was, on Saturday last, raised from the place of its deposit and took its departure for New York, where it is destined to a more distinguished place of interment in the church of St. Paul of that city.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the manes of gen. Montgomery arrived at fort Gansevoort in the steam boat Richmond, from Albany. They were there received by a detachment of the Governor's Guards, and accompanied by a troop of horse and a detachment of the United States' infantry, were escorted to the City and deposited in the governors room in the City Hall, under the care of the Committee of the Cincinnati.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Order of Procession, as settled by the marshal of the day.

1. Officer and eight dragoons,
2. Military by the left, with arms and colors reversed, drums, &c. muffled.
3. Four pieces of artillery.
4. Militia officers, not on duty, in uniform.
5. Officers of the U. S. army, in do.
6. Officers of the navy.
7. Tammany Society.
8. Hibernian Provident Society.
9. Mechanic Society.
10. Washington Benevolent Society.
11. Shamrock Society.
12. New York Typographical Society.
13. United Benevolent Society of Tailors.
14. Journeymen House Carpenters' Benevolent Society.
15. Union Society of Shipwrights and Caulkers.
16. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and the Lodges under their jurisdiction.
17. Citizens.
18. Regents of the University.
19. President, Professors, and Students of the College.
20. Do. do. do. Physicians and Surgeons.
21. Gentlemen of the Bar.
22. Civil and Judicial Officers of the city.
23. Civil and Judicial Officers of the state.
24. Civil and Judicial Officers of the U. States.
25. Members of the last and present Legislature.
26. Members of Congress.
27. Vice president of the United States.
28. Consuls of foreign nations, and foreigners of distinction, with their respective consuls.
29. Committee of Arrangement.
30. Officer of the day and aids.
31. Clergy.
32. Pall } BIER. } Pall
Bearers. } Bearers.
33. Horse, caparisoned with black, and led by two servants.
34. Colonels Gansevoort and Livingston.
35. Relations.

36. Cincinnati Society.

37. Officers of the revolutionary and late war.

38. Corporation of the city.

39. An officer and eight dragoons.

The following are officers of the day:

Colonel Platt.

Colonel W. L. Hunter,

Colonel C. Graham,

Lieut. colonel C. King, } AIDS.

Major A. Chrystie,

Major D. C. Colden,

The reverend clergy, the relations of the late general Montgomery, the members of the corporation, the Cincinnati, the vice president of the United States, members of congress, and members of legislature of the last and present years, will assemble at the City Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M.

NEW JERSEY.

State of the Weather.—Last week, says the Trenton Federalist of yesterday, we had very warm weather—On the 28th, 29th and 30th, the Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer, placed under the shade of a tree, in one of the streets in this town, ranged above 90 degrees—on the 28th it rose to 94, and on the 30th to 99 degrees—within one of blood heat. In our records of warm weather there is nothing equal to this.

KENTUCKY.

Banks.—MR. FARMER DEWEES is appointed Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank, in the place of Mr. SCOTT, who is now Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

The "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington," has recently commenced business.

The subscription to the Louisville Independent Bank, has been filled. On Saturday the 30th ult. the amount of stock (one million) was subscribed in a few hours.

LOUISIANA.

Thomas B. Robertson, Esq. of New-Orleans, has resigned his seat in the house of Representatives of the United States, Edward Livingston, Josiah S. Johnson, and Thomas Butler, Esqrs. are put in nomination to fill the vacancy.

New State Bank at New-Orleans.—The subscription for this Bank closed on the 1st of June. The whole of the stock was taken up; and the institution is to commence its operations without unnecessary delay.

A BRIEF SUMMARY.

The Western papers state that considerable quantities of specie arrive at the different towns on the Ohio river, in the steam boats from New-Orleans. As the accounts differ very materially, we forbear to name the sums, not knowing which approximates nearest to truth. One account in particular we observed, which stated the amount which arrived in one boat to be \$250,000, which was soon reduced to \$30,000—a great falling off to be sure.

The Washington arrived.—The United States, ship of the line Washington, Com. Chauncey, arrived in New-York harbor on the 5th inst. and anchored at the quarantine ground. She sailed from Gibraltar 23d May. T. D. Anderson Esq. late consul at Tunis, is passenger in the Washington. She is the first American 74 that ever entered the port of New-York.

The new Flag.—By a law of congress, passed at the last session, the flag of the United States, from Saturday last, is to be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate white and red, and the Union to be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

A vessel entered at the Custom House at New-Orleans on the 8th June from Pensacola with a clearance signed "James Gadsden, acting collector of the Port of Pensacola."

Captain Smith, of the *Junus*, who arrived at New-York on 4th inst. from Rotterdam, has brought dispatches for government from Mr. Eustis, our minister at the Hague. Mr. E. left Holland on the 12th of May for London, on his return to America.

From Martinique.—An American Captain at Port Royal, under date of the 31st of May, writes to his owner at Newburyport as follows:—"A new collector has arrived at St. Pierres from France, with instructions, that as soon as any vessel comes to anchor in this place a guard of soldiers are sent on board—and after the Captain has made entry of his cargo, an officer takes an account, as it is landed, and if it is not according to the Captain's manifest, the vessel and cargo are forfeited, or a heavy fine imposed.—This has never been done in the French islands before. They have seized two vessels since my arrival, one will be lost, the other will cost the master 5000 francs to get her clear."

Pirates on the Mississippi.—Early in June a Spanish schooner, while on her way up to New-Orleans, was boarded and plundered of all her provisions and other property, by an armed Boat with seven men. The same gang attempted also to plunder an American ship.

Expected Naval Contest.—A young man, on board of Com. Aury's squadron, writes from St. Bartholomews, on the 18th of May to his friend in Charleston, as follows:—"We are all under arms since last night; we have joined Admiral Brion's and Aury's fleet; the Spanish Fleet are in sight; we are all to quarters, and expect to engage in a couple of hours, and are all very willing to fight. Our fleet is as follows:—Brion has one ship of 24 18-pounders, 90 men, two brigs 12 guns each, 9 and 12-pounders, 75 men; three schooners, 6 9-pounders, 140 men. Aury has one brig, 18 12-pounders, 120 men; one hermaphrodite do. 6 9-pounders, 48 men; two schrs. 4 9-pounders, 62 men—our brig 18 18-pounders, 150 men Total, 87 guns and 685 men.

"The enemy's vessels are as follows:—One ship 36 18-pounders, 400 men, (formerly the *Young Wasp*); one do. 24 18 and 12-pounders, 350 men, (formerly the *Gen. Scott*); three brigs 38, 9, 12 and 18-pounders, 430 men; four schooners 46 9 and 12-pounders, 600 men. Total, 144 guns, and 1830 men.

"We are certain we shall take them, for they are a miserable set of wretches.

The Quebec Gazette of June 29 says, that two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight settlers had arrived at Quebec this season.

Cotton.—About the 18th and 20th of May the London price current state that great importation of cotton had taken place, which had somewhat depressed the price. 21,000 Bags Bengal, 3,600 of Surats and a few of Bourbon, had arrived from India.

Corn.—great supplies of foreign grain of various kinds had been received, which caused a considerable depression in price. The ports were open for the free importation of wheat, flour, barley, rye, beans, and peas.

The legislature of New-Hampshire adjourned on the 30th ult.

A committee was raised during the late session of the legislature to consider the proposition of *Jeremy Bentham*, referred to in the governor's message at the opening of the session, who have reported that the further consideration of that subject be deferred to the next session of the legislature, and that the papers &c. accompanying the same be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

A resolution passed instructing the members of congress from that state to endeavor to obtain an amendment of the Constitution to provide for choosing electors for president and vice president in district instead of a general ticket. Also "that no law varying the compensation of the Members of Congress shall take effect until the term for which the Members of the House of Representatives of that congress by whom the law was passed shall have expired."

The Spanish minister, Don Oxis, arrived in this city from the north, on Tuesday. On Wednesday he had an interview with the secretary of state.

The Bladensburg powder mills exploded on the afternoon of Wednesday last. Five men were killed, and one dangerously wounded.

On Monday evening last, a messenger, Mr. Hambly, arrived in this city, with despatches from major general Jackson, to the department of war and to the executive of the United States. The president being absent, Mr. Hambly set off for his country residence in Loudon county, Virginia, to deliver the despatches in person, as we learn he was directed to do by general Jackson. The president has not yet returned; nor has the despatches been made public. There will, however, be found in this number of the Register the articles of capitulation of the Spanish garrison at the Barancas, also a general order of Jackson's, setting forth the reasons, in short, for the adoption of the course he has pursued. These documents will be read with much interest. We look with some solicitude, for the promulgation of general Jackson's communications in detail.

We have been favored with a manuscript copy of the Oration delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, last week, by ALEXANDER ANNENSON, esq. which we propose to publish in our next number.